

Training criteria of the sports specialty volunteers for the service support during winter sports competitions.

ALEKSANDER OSIPOV^{1,2}, TATYANA ZHAVNER¹, YULUYA KLIMUK¹, ANNA VAPAEVA¹, POLINA SALYAMOVA¹, ALEXANDER BLIZNEVSKIY¹, VALENTINA BLIZNEVSKAYA¹

¹Siberian Federal University,

²Krasnoyarsk State Medical University named after professor V.F. Voyno-Yasenetsky,

³Reshetnev Siberian State Aerospace University,

E-mail: ale44132272@yandex.ru

Abstract: We searched objective criteria to assess the quality of a volunteer's training for service support at major sporting events. We considered the possibility of training volunteers in sports specialties for service support in winter sports competitions. We determined that the volunteer search should be carried out among students in higher schools. This social group has a significant interest in sports, and they can be trained to volunteer according to existing educational programs, and the students can take in-service training during the educational process. We determined that the organizers of the competition assess the main criteria of volunteer's competence. These include practical experience with such activities and foreign communicative competence (the knowledge of foreign languages at a high level). Students matching these criteria are significantly more successful ($p < 0.05$), and they have a higher percentage of approved applications for voluntary activity in winter sports competitions (World Ski Orienteering Championships of 2017, Winter Student Games of 2019). Meanwhile, we determined that the competition organizers do not pay enough attention to the mental and physical health status of future volunteers and do not consider the level of a youth's health as an important criterion for assessing a student's degree of training for volunteer duty in the sports specialty.

Key words: Winter Universiade – 2019; ski orienteering; students; training of volunteers; winter sports.

Introduction

One of the most striking features of volunteerism is that it becomes increasingly popular and captures greater number of people in various countries around the world. Nevertheless, one should accept that it is necessary to conduct research on planning, management and development of ideas of volunteerism. One must admit that this fully applies to the activities of sports volunteers. A. Doherty believes that volunteers are a vital component of the success of major sporting events today (Doherty, 2009). G. Nichols argues that volunteerism in support of sports teams and clubs is one of the most popular types of volunteering in England (Nichols, Hogg, & Storr, 2016). It was revealed that since 1992 the success of the Olympic Games more and more depends on the workforce capacity served by the volunteers (Reeser, Berg, & Willick, 2005). According to an analysis of the scientific literature reveals a large number of works related to the study of the motives and reasons for practicing volunteering (Hallmann, & Harms, 2012; Bang, Won, & Kim, 2009; Giannoulakis, Wang, & Gray, 2007) and a significant lack of research devoted to the practical aspects of the preparation of the volunteers. But the biggest sporting events such as are: Olympic Games, World Cup are serviced by tens of thousands of volunteers (Baum, & Lockstone, 2007). Unfortunately, major sporting events are served mostly by "one-time" volunteers - people who don't have experience of successful volunteering as it is indicated by the author G. Pauline (Pauline, 2011). What is more the experts note that the main motivation for volunteerism in sport competitions is a variety of social benefits and career opportunities but it is not the love to the physical training and sports (Noordegraaf, & Celebi, 2015; Erturan-Ogut, 2014; Pauline, 2011). Moreover the role of volunteers is performed by the unauthorized persons who do not have practical experience of such activities but they do not even possess the knowledge about the sport and competitions in which they do the service support. Perhaps we should also point out the fact that a study on the level identification of common cultural competences of sports volunteers shows that volunteers think that among their least developed competences are their competence in physical training as well as foreign communicative competence (Drandrov, & Fayzullin, 2015; Koreneva, & Kruzhkov, 2012).

What is more the lack of volunteering experience may adversely affect on the results of sports volunteers and have a negative impact on their level of motivation to follow-up this specialty. The first thing that needs to be said is that a successful sports management should retain the experienced volunteers from year to year and also they have to collect data about their accomplishments in volunteerism (Giannoulakis, Wanless, & Brgoch, 2015; Chakraborti, & Singh, 2014). Scientists point out that the need for sports organizations to contact with volunteers after the end of sporting events in order to maintain social status and high level of

motivation to continue volunteering (Fairley, Green, & Chalip, 2015; Schuyler, 2008). Furthermore, it was revealed that the employment of sports volunteers especially those who have already had a positive experience of volunteering at sporting events bring tangible business benefits to the organizers of major sporting events (Pochinkin, Dimitrov, & Zaitsev, 2015).

At the same time, experts are convinced that the system of quality training of sports volunteers is quite an urgent problem now (Osipov, & Vonog, 2016; Dyakonova, Galitsyn, & Vdovina, 2015). According to some experience on the Winter Olympic Games in Sochi which has shown that there are a number of significant problems with volunteers' physical health status and their mental state serving sports competitions (Tomilin, 2015). Besides, these nuances must always be taken into account by the organizers of major sporting events as it is an effective and well-coordinated work of the volunteer corps which is one of the main components of the success of a significant sporting event (Osipov, Dankova, & Shubin, 2014). Under these circumstances the authors research of the paper is devoted to the search for the objective criteria for assessing the quality of volunteers training of sports specialty for service supporting of the sports events. It is noticeable that the closest major sporting events will be winter sports competitions (World Ski Orienteering Championships, Winter Student Games - 2019) in Krasnoyarsk. The first thing that needs to be said that our city is focused on the preparation of volunteers for events' service support in winter disciplines. Furthermore, one should not forget that the first major sporting event which allows evaluating the activity of Krasnoyarsk volunteers is the World Ski Orienteering Championships - 2017.

It is important to note that Ski Orienteering is an increasingly popular kind of sport and claims for inclusion in the program of the Olympic Winter Games (Bliznevskiy, Porteous, & Kudryavtsev, 2016). Moreover, for the successful completion of all procedures established by the International Olympic Committee World Championships should be regularly held in different age groups (youth, adults, athletes, veterans). In 2017 World Ski Orienteering Championships for men and women is held in Krasnoyarsk. In addition to the competition medals will be competed among 250 athletes from 35 countries. Conducting of these competitions is a kind of test of the level of good working condition of the city and sports facilities which will be held in Krasnoyarsk during the World Winter Universiade - 2019. Besides, an important point is that flawless competitions, co-ordinated and well-coordinated work of all services including sports volunteers in connection with this circumstance are essential criteria for assessing the level of training to the winter Student games for foreign professionals, coaches, athletes, journalists and fans.

Material & methods

It is clear from these observations that the organizers of major sports events often aimed at finding volunteers among young people in mind the obvious interest of this population age group to the various sports. Thus, sports events can serve as a specific nutrient medium for the development of the volunteer movement among today's young people (Auld, 2004). P. Taylor revealed that the modern student's youth is one of the clusters of sport volunteerism (Taylor, Panagouleas, & Nichols, 2012). Furthermore, it was revealed that volunteering at major sporting events contributes significantly to the rise of social and sports self-evaluation of modern students (Andam, Rajabi, & Benar, 2013; Kuznetsova, & Lapochkin, 2010). Perhaps we should also point out the fact that it was found that young people view volunteering as a good opportunity to acquire new friendships and business connections and get practical experience (Allen, & Bartle, 2014; Andam, Rajabi, & Hosseini, 2012; Doherty, 2009). One must admit that the students' participation in the preparation and organization of major sporting events significantly affects on their attitude towards physical training and sports activities (Bliznevskiy, Bliznevskaya, & Vinnikova, 2014). According to some aspects the ability to high-quality students preparation for implementation of the activities of sports volunteer during the classes of physical training is proved by a number of studies (Osipov, & Vonog, 2016; Osipov, Bolotskaya, & Tolstopyatov, 2016).

It would be unfair not to mention the fact that the concept of good quality volunteer training of sports specialty should include a comprehensive training in several areas at the same time: psycho-pedagogic, linguistic and translational, organizational and management as well as knowledge of the rules of competition in such kind of sport in which a volunteer is planning to serve in the competition. It is necessary to pay attention to the level of mental and physical health of candidates for sports volunteers. It was revealed that the effect of the work of volunteers is much greater if the volunteers understand the importance of their role in the maintenance of competition and have practical experience (Rogalsky, Doherty, & Paradis, 2016; Osipov, Belov, & Rakovetsky, 2015).

Another good thing in our studies is that 1200 students of Siberian Federal University take part in it who expressed a desire to become sports volunteers. All young people who take part in this research study various humanities. We specially selected these students because in the curriculum of humanitarian majors is given the opportunity to learn English better. Moreover, N. Mostahfezian states that the students studying the humanities are better agree to be volunteers at sporting events (Mostahfezian, Nazari, & Sarrami, 2012). The students were divided into three equal groups. There are 60 persons in each. What is more the first (G1) study group is engaged in accordance with the applicable standards of bachelors of humanitarian specialties and did

not participate in further training programs. The second and third (G2 & G3) study groups of candidates for the sport volunteers in the foreign language classroom used a specially developed professional glossary of terms used in orienteering and tourism sphere (Gladkova, & Konnova, 2016). In addition, a third (G3) study group of students included the orienteering skiing course in the training program on physical training. Because the classes in physical training in the Siberian Federal University has long been held as part of the sports-oriented approach (Osipov, Vonog, & Zhavner, 2016; Doroshenko, 2011) there is a sufficient scientific and methodological base and qualified teaching staff for teaching sports ski orienteering at the university.

One should note here that to improve the efficiency of foreign communicative competence of students we used a specially developed glossary of professional terms specific to the sporting events for volunteers serving the first world championship among students on ski orienteering by O. Gladkova. The use of this glossary can qualitatively improve the linguistic and translational aspects of volunteering which is indicated by O. Gladkova (Gladkova, & Konnova, 2016).

It is well-known facts that ski orienteering is an effective means of healing the physical and intellectual development of the individual. V. Bliznevskaya is convinced that the use of ski orienteering in the process of physical training of students allows improving the physical and functional readiness, improving the skills of perception and concentration and developing memory (Bliznevskaya, 2006). Some experts argue that the training of volunteers among the number of students should be exactly in the classroom physical education in high schools (Osipov, Belov, & Rakovetsky, 2015; Rybachuk, 2012). Consequently, the process of training must include at least partially those sports events which will be scheduled in the near future in the territorial district where the university is located.

Perhaps we should point out the fact that in our studies the students of the third (G3) group in the process of physical training classes studied the basics of orienteering. During the summer the students were engaged in running orienteering and in the winter - ski orienteering. The training program in addition to studying the art of movement on skis, map reading and the search of control points were: the study of the history of the origin and development of the sport, the study of the competition rules, the practical activity of the competition (trails arrangement, the duty at the checkpoints, the help to the referee team and etc.). Moreover, it should be noted that getting a credit test on the discipline of "Physical training" for students of the group (G3) was possible only after the compulsory participation of young people in service support at least in 2 competitions in orienteering or cross country skiing. Therefore, experts advise to form among young people practical experience of participation in volunteering (Osipov, Belov, & Rakovetsky, 2015). Thus, as the Krasnoyarsk Territory is one of the leading regions for the development of orienteering in the Russian Federation so the sport competitions are held regularly. Another good thing is that the students had no any difficulties in finding the competition to gain experience of practical activity.

First and foremost before submitting formal applications to the organizing committee of training and the winter student games and ski orienteering world championship the young people have passed medical examination in the student's clinics of the Siberian Federal University. It is true that the aim of the inspection was the need to assess the level of mental and physical health status of the candidates for sports volunteers. Unfortunately, some scholars have pointed out the insufficient level of physical health of a large part of the volunteers (Tomilin, 2015). The authors believe that the level of health of young people applying for the post of sporting volunteer should be sufficient for the effective discharge of their volunteer duties.

Results

Doubtless, considering the students filed applications for the volunteer post of sports competitions the organizational members of the committee took a positive decision on the request of a group of 158 students (G1), 183 student groups (G2) and 306 students of the group (G3).

Furthermore, the students of the first (G1) group according to the experimental conditions were not involved in specialized training programs for volunteer work but in this group 21% of the researched reported that they have practical experience of sport service support. Medical examination without any complaints from the doctors was a little more than half of the group (G1) - 52%.

The students of the second (G2) group the preparation was based on the specialized course of studying of foreign terms, phrases and expressions which are typical to sporting events and tourist services. Although there is no special condition for the experience of the presence of volunteering 26% of the studied students indicated that they have the experience of volunteer work. Medical examination without complaints from doctors has passed 56% of the students in the group.

Besides, the students of the third (G3) groups whose training was based on specialized programs of learning a foreign language and the basics of sport orienteering received a positive response to the 76,5% of filed applications. Practical experience in servicing sport competitions are all students group (G3) in winter sports. Medical examination successfully passed the 74% of students (G3).

The main results of the research by the authors are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The selection results of volunteers' candidates of sporting specialty from the number of students who participated in the research.

Groups	Measures			
	Foreign development of competence	Medical examination	Practical experience	Selection progress
G1 (n=60)	standart	208 (52%)*	84 (21%)*	158 (39,5%)*
G2 (n=60)	Spec.	224 (56%)*	104 (26%)*	183 (45,7%)*
G3 (n=60)	Spec.	296 (74%)**	400 (100%)**	306 (76,5%)**

Note. * - Inaccurately, ** - accuracy - $p < 0.05$

Discussion

One must admit that getting a positive decision of the organizational committees of the volunteer application s of the students the practical experience of volunteering and high level of foreign language will contribute significantly to its required specialty. Therefore, these criteria of level assessment of candidate competence to be sports volunteers are the most important. However, it should be noted that the organizers of sporting events does not carry out a serious test of those data which the candidates for volunteers indicate about themselves. Practice experience of the candidate to be volunteers in sport specialty can easily be checked by requesting documents in the organization, to carry out sports activities. Moreover, it would be easier to produce verification of any information if there was an operated electronic database of records of all persons engaged as volunteer at major sporting events in the Russian Federation. Besides, on the need for the establishment and operation of such a comprehensive account of sports volunteers say many scientists (Giannoulakis, Wanless, & Brgoch, 2015; Chakraborti, & Singh, 2014). It is hoped that the organizers of major sporting events will listen to the opinion of experts.

It should be noted that the organizers do not make the assessment of the level of foreign language skills for the candidates in the selection of volunteers and they rely on data provided by the candidates themselves when filling in the questionnaire. In the future, during the implementation of volunteer activities may be the situations which are associated with the emergence of a language barrier while communicating with foreign volunteers, guests and participants of the competition. In these circumstances the organizers of major sporting events should pay more attention to in the Siberian Federal District. Furthermore, the studies on the assessment of proficiency in the language competence for persons applying for the position of volunteers serving the sports competitions have shown that this level is not sufficient for the majority of candidates for the position of the sport volunteers in the Siberian region (Koreneva, & Kruzhkov, 2012).

Unfortunately, the organizers do not require from the candidates the documents on the appropriate level of physical and mental health for the position of the sport volunteers. According to the authors emphasize that the level of physical health of the volunteers serving support on the important sporting events should be very high and the candidates for the position of the sport volunteers must submit to the organizers relevant documents from the doctor.

From these facts, one may conclude that there is relatively high level of interest among young people to obtain a sports volunteer status. Besides, administration of higher schools did not have any problems with filling of quotas for the application of candidates for the volunteers. On the other hand, the total number of students' applications of the Siberian Federal University submitted to the organizing committee of these sporting events significantly exceeded the number of voluntary quotas issued by the university. Earlier studies of the authors suggest that many young people who want to become volunteers at the winter sports Student Games - 2019 began to attend extra classes in the university sports clubs and sections (Osipov, A., Starova O., & Kudryavtsev, 2016). Students expressed the hope that the good physical shape and sporty lifestyle will be an extra advantage when considering their applications by the organizer.

Conclusions

In the scientific literature there are a sufficient number of works covering the theme of volunteering and actions dedicated to the further promotion of volunteering ideas including the sphere of physical training and sports. There are operations attracting a large number of people to carry out voluntary work at major sporting events. However, there is a significant lack of scientific research dedicated on high-quality training of individual for the position of sport volunteers and raise the effectiveness of such kind of training. In addition to there is a significant lack of objective evaluation of the level competence for the position of sport volunteers which is revealed by the organizers of the competition. Besides, the organizers are oriented mainly on the information that the candidates provide by themselves. From the other hand, due to various reasons, this information does not correspond to the actual level of competences of young people to perform the duties of sport volunteers.

To draw the conclusion one can say that the results show that the qualitative assessment of training of sports volunteers significantly ($p < 0,05$) higher among students who have practical activities of the volunteer specialty which is included in the physical education program. Therefore, it can be recommended to the management of large universities geographically located in a region that will take significant sports events to use training programs for young people to volunteer specialties in the process of physical training of students. From these arguments one may conclude that such programs must include the development of foreign language competence of students and training those types of sports in which the competition is planned to be carried out in the region.

Conflicts of interest - If the authors have any conflicts of interest to declare.

References.

- Allen, J. & Bartle, M. (2014). Sport event volunteers' engagement: management matters. *Managing Leisure*, 19(1). 36-50.
- Andam, R., Rajabi, A., & Benar, N. (2013). The study of self-concept between volunteer and non-volunteer students in sport of universities. *Pedagogics, psychology, medico-biological problems of physical training and sports*, 3. 73-77.
- Andam, R., Rajabi, A., Benar, N., & Hosseini, S. (2012). The comparison of self esteem between volunteer and non volunteer students in universities sport in Iran. *Physical education of students*, 3. 130-135.
- Auld, C. (2004). Behavioural characteristics of student volunteers. *Australian Journal on Volunteering*, 9(2). 8-18.
- Bang, H., Won, D., & Kim, Y. (2009). Motivations, commitment, and intentions to continue volunteering for sporting events. . *Event Management*, 13(2). 69-81. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3727/152599509789686317>
- Baum, T., & Lockstone, L. (2007). Volunteers and mega sporting events: developing a research framework. *International Journal of Event Management Research*, 3(1). 29-41.
- Bliznevskiy, A., Porteous, B., Kvale, H., Bliznevskaya, V., Nemec, M., Ermakov, S. & Kudryavtsev, M. (2016). Comparative analysis of new sport types – potential candidates for inclusion in the winter Olympic Games. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 4. 1334-1339. DOI:10.7752/jpes.2016.04211
- Bliznevskiy, A.Yu., Bliznevskaya, V.S., Khudik, S.V., & Vinnikova, E.V. (2014). From regional student sports events to World Student Games in Krasnoyarsk. *Teoriya i Praktika Fizicheskoy Kultury*, 1. 45-48.
- Bliznevskaya, V.S. (2006). Health-improving role of sport orienteering among students. *Vestnik Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta*, 292(1). 178-183. [In Russian]
- Chakraborti, R., & Singh, S. (2014). Volunteer motivation and satisfaction in global sporting events: a comparative study in the Indian context. *Indian Journal of Marketing*, 44(3). 14-23. DOI: 10.17010/ijom/2014/v44/i3/80425
- Doherty, A. (2009). The volunteer legacy of a major sport event. *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events*, 1(3). 185-207.
- Doroshenko, S.A. (2011). The sport-specific approach as a way to improve the effectiveness of physical education at the university. *Journal of Siberian Federal University. Humanities & Social Sciences*, 9(4). 1334-1353. [In Russian]
- Drandrov, G., & Fayzullin, I. (2015). Characteristics of common cultural competences of volunteers at sports events. *Physical Culture: upbringing, education, workout*, 2. 70-73. [In Russian]
- Dyakonova, T., Galitsyn, S., & Vdovina, V. (2015). Peculiarities of sports volunteers" training. *Uchenye zapiski universiteta imeni P.F. Lesgafta*, 9(127). 96-101. DOI: 10.5930/issn.1994-4683.2015.09.127.p96-101 [In Russian]
- Erturan-Ogut, E. (2014). Youth volunteering in sport: a case study of the benefits of —the European voluntary service for a sport organization. *Physical Culture and Sport. Studies and Research*, 64(1). 71-85. DOI: 10.2478/pccsr-2014-0028
- Fairley, S., Green, C., O'Brien, D., & Chalip, L. (2015, online). Pioneer volunteers: the role identity of continuous volunteers at sport events. *Journal of Sport and Tourism*, 1-23. ISSN: 1477-5085 Available at: http://works.bepress.com/danny_obrien/16/
- Giannoulakis, C., Wanless, E., & Brgoch, S. (2015). Increasing response rate with sport volunteer studies: A social exchange theory approach. *Global Sport Business Journal*, 3(2). 46-60.
- Giannoulakis, C., Wang, C., & Gray, D. (2007). Measuring volunteer motivation in mega-sporting events. *Event Management*, 11(4). 191-200. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3727/152599508785899884>
- Gladkova, O.D., & Konnova, Z.I. (2016). Complex foreign language student volunteer training for international sporting events. *Sovremennye problemy nauki i obrazovaniya*, 3. 278-282. [In Russian]
- Hallmann, K., & Harms, G. (2012). Determinants of volunteer motivation and their impact on future voluntary engagement: A comparison of volunteer's motivation at sport events in equestrian and handball. *International Journal of Event and Festival Management*, 3(3). 272-291.

- Koreneva, M.V., & Kruzhkov, D.A. (2012). Volunteer involvement conception for working during Olympic and Paralympic Games in the area «event services». *Fizicheskaya kul'tura, sport – nauka i praktika*, 2. 56-59. [In Russian]
- Kuznetsova, Z., & Lapochkin, S. (2010). Formation of volunteer movement in period of preparation of Students Games – 2013. *Teoriya I Praktika Fizicheskoy Kultury*, 11. 88-94.
- Mostahfezian, N., Nazari, R., & Sarrami, L. (2012). Analysis of sport volunteers' attitude in international sport events in Iran. *European Journal of Experimental Biology*, 2(5). 1539-1544.
- Nichols, G., Hogg, E., & Storr, R. (2016). Motivations of sport volunteers in England. Sport England. 167 p. <https://www.sportengland.org/media/10205/motivations-of-sport-volunteers.pdf>
- Noordegraaf, M., & Celebi, M., (2015). The challenges of volunteering during international sport organizations / events. *International Journal of Human Sciences*, 12(1). 1263-1279. DOI:10.14687/ijhs.v12i1.3238
- Osipov, A., & Vonog, V. (2016). Ensuring a possibility of high quality training of students as sports volunteers for competitions in terms of organizing and running Universiade - 2019. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 2. 361-364. DOI:10.7752/jpes.2016.02057
- Osipov, A., Vonog, V., Prokhorova, O., & Zhavner, T. (2016). Students learning in Physical Education in Russia (problems and development perspectives). *Journal of Physical Education and Sport. Supplement issue* (1). 668-693. DOI:10.7752/jpes.2016.s1111
- Osipov, A., Starova O., Malakhova, A., Vonog, V., Zhavner, T., Salyamova, P., Struchkov, V., & Kudryavtsev, M. (2016). Modernization process of physical education of students in the framework of implementation of the state strategy for the development of physical culture, sport and tourism in the Russian Federation. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 4. 1236-1241. DOI:10.7752/jpes.2016.04196
- Osipov, A.Yu., Bolotskaya, O.Yu., Golm, L.A., & Tolstopyatov, I.A. (2016). The possibility of preparing students for the activities of sports volunteers (on the example of the leading universities of Krasnoyarsk). *Problemy Sovremennogo Pedagogicheskogo Obrazovaniya*. 53(5). 166-172. [In Russian]
- Osipov, A.Yu., Belov, A.V., Kadomtseva, E.M., & Rakovetsky, A.I. (2015). Training students for volunteering at sporting events by means of specialized physical education. *Bulletin of Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University named after V.P. Astafiev*, 1(31). 131–134. [In Russian]
- Osipov, A.Yu., Dankova, M.Yu., Kuzina, E.N., Fomina, E.G., & Shubin, D.A. (2014). Preparing students for volunteer activities on significant sporting events while studying at the university. *In the World of Scientific Discoveries*, 11.10 (59). 3826-3839. [In Russian]
- Pauline, G. (2011). "Volunteer satisfaction and intent to remain: an analysis of contributing factors among professional golf event volunteers". College Research Center. 26 p. <http://surface.syr.edu/researchcenter/26/>
- Pochinkin, A.V., Dimitrov, I.L., & Zaitsev, A.O., (2015). Athletic volunteering from the perspective of commercial gain of the event's organizers. *Uchenye zapiski universiteta imeni P.F. Lesgafta*, 11(129). 219-223. DOI: 10.5930/issn.1994-4683.2015.11.129.p219-223 [In Russian]
- Reeser, J., Berg, R., Rhea, D., & Willick, S. (2005). Motivation and satisfaction among polyclinic volunteers at the 2002 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 39. e20. DOI:10.1136/bjism.2004.015438
- Rogalsky, K., Doherty, A., & Paradis, K. (2016). Understanding the sport event volunteer experience: an investigation of role ambiguity and its correlates. *Journal of Sport Management*, 30(4). 453-469. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1123/jsm.2015-0214>
- Rybachuk, N. A. (2012). Research project of training for students, Olympic volunteers in the process of physical education in higher education institution. *Istoricheskaya i sotsial'no-obrazovatel'naya mysl'*, 3. 133-135. [In Russian]
- Schuyler, B. (2008). "An examination of the motivations of sporting event volunteers at Clemson university". *All Theses*. 426 p.
- Taylor, P., Panagouleas, T., & Nichols, G. (2012). Determinants of sports volunteering and sports volunteer time in England. *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 4. 201-220.
- Tomilin, K. (2015). Training of volunteers for attending major international competitions. *Teoriya I Praktika Fizicheskoy Kultury*, 1. 6-8.

